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BY THE BABY'S BED.

Of what is the baby thinking
As he smiles so, in his sleep?
Of the mother-kisses given
In the silence sweet and deep?
Or the land he has lately come from,
Where the souls of the little ones stay
Till into our earthly keeping
God gives them, some sweet day?

It may be an angel whispers
In the little dreamer's ear
Some message of tender meaning
That we can never hear.
It may be he hear an echo
Of the songs that angels sing,
As they float down the starry spaces
With the dreams God bids them bring.

Dream on while you may, my baby—
While your soul is free from stain
As the lilies are, when summer
Has washed them pure with rain.
Only a year from Heaven?
God keep your soul so white
That you always can talk with angels,
As I think you do to-night.

I fear for the future, baby,
And what it may bring to you—
So easy it is to falter,
So hard it is to be true!
O, feet that in sin may wander,
O, soul that may go astray,
If mother might only lead you
Into the one right way!

Dear angel, whose loving whisper
He hears in dreams to-night,
Watch over this child and guide him
In paths that are paths of right.
Walk ever, I pray, beside him,
Until God calls him home,
Then lead back to the Heaven
From which he has lately come.
—Eben E. Rexford, in Ladies' World.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

BY MARIE LOUISE POOL.

A rough, brown dog sat at the very edge of the tumble-down breakwater. He was looking steadily seaward. He was evidently old, and he was scarred by many fights; but his sunken mouth, from which he had lost many teeth, showed that he would not fight again victoriously.

He was gaunt from a lifetime of insufficient food, but yet he had the air of a dog who is loved.

Sometimes he turned from his gaze at the sea and glanced behind him at the child who was sitting in a wheelbarrow a few feet away. Every time he glanced thus he slightly wagged his stump of a tail, and the child smiled or she said in a soft voice:

"Good Boss!"

And then Boss wagged harder; but he could not give much attention to his companion, for his whole heart was with that bent old woman who was up to her waist in the water by the outermost ledge. It was there that the Irish moss grew, and at low tide the woman could gather it. She thrust her arm down to the shoulder each time for her handful of moss. She was wet, sodden wet, save for a small place across her back.

She had a man's straw hat fastened by a small rope tightly under her chin. Her face looked a hundred years old, it was in truth 70—old, seamed, and leathery; and it was a face you loved to look at.

Every few moments she raised her head and put her dripping hand up over her eyes as she turned toward the land; she was at first dazzled by the glare of the water. When she looked up thus the little girl in the wheelbarrow always waved her hat; then a dim, beautiful smile would come in the faded eyes.

"It's jest a doin' of her lots of good," she would say aloud. "I'm awful glad I wheeled her down. I wish now I'd brought her down oftener this summer."

Twice as she looked shoreward she called out shrilly:

"Boss, you take care of her; won't you, Boss?"

Then Bosa pricked up his ears and shook his tail, and the girl laughed and said she guessed she'n' Boss could git along first-rate.

"We're use't to it; ain't we, Boss?"

When she said this the dog got up, came to her side, gave her a swift lick across the face, then hurried back and sat down on the edge of the planks again.

Once the woman out in the water slipped and fell splashing, and Boss jumped up, whining in a piteous quiver, and would not be comforted even when the child said, soothingly:

"Never mind, old fellow!"

But when the woman floundered to her feet again and cried: "All right!" the dog sat down. Still he frequently gave a little whine under his breath. He was thinking that this was the first summer when he had not gone out mossing with his dearest friend, and he could not understand why he was so stiff and clumsy that he was unable to run over the slippery rocks and keep close to her, nosing the moss she picked up, poking over lobsters and crabs, and seeing that nothing happened to her. Something was the matter with his legs, and with the whole of him, somehow, and he could not get over the rocks. Was it the same thing that kept him from gnawing bones? And he liked them just as well as ever. He noticed that the young dog who lived down the road could crack bones without any trouble. It was all very mysterious.

When he lay in the sun near where the moss was drying, dozing and snapping at the flies, he often looked as if he were thinking of all these things.

And what did the girl's grandmother mean only yesterday when she stroked his head and said:

"Poor old Boss! You're gittin' old, jes' 's I be. 'Twon't be no kind of a place round this house 'thout Boss." He had nuzzled his head under her hand when she had spoken thus, but he didn't understand.

How pleasant this bright day was, with its sunny, gentle east wind—a wind that brought sweet, salt smells from the ocean.

The child sniffed the embracing odor and stretched out her hands, smiling happily.

To be sure, she could not walk, but granny often wheeled her to the breakwater, where she could see the moss gathered.

It was a low course of tides, and now the water had gone far out, so that one could get to the ledges where the moss grew.

Granny had no boat as most of the mossers had—there were some boats now farther along, and little Molly could see the men put their long-handled rakes down and draw them up full. She knew that those men made more money than her grandmother, but then she didn't know much about money. Some of the neighbors often said that they themselves could not afford to keep a dog. When they said this granny shut her lips tight, and the first chance she had she would stroke the dog's head.

"I guess they don't know much about a dog," she told Molly, "'n' I guess 's long's we've anything to eat Boss'll have some of it. Eh, old feller?"

Molly sank back on her pillow in the barrow. She amused herself by almost closing her eyes so that the sea seemed to come up nearer and crimple in sparks of fire. Then she would open her lids wide, and the great stretch of water would flash blindingly on her vision. She played at this for a long time, and always in front of her was the dog; she had grown up in the conviction that all was well if he was near.

Soon everything grew deliciously dim and then clear, and the salt smell was sweeter, and she was walking over the hard sand as straight as anybody, holding her head up strongly. She did not know she was asleep. It was real to her that she was walking.

Suddenly she sat upright in her wheelbarrow, clutching the sides of it. Boss was not there. Had he barked? Or had some one called? She looked off the ledge. She saw Bosa leaping frantically over the weedy rocks. He went as if he were a young dog—he went like a creature possessed. He seemed not to leap, but to fly from one rock to another, over the still, green pools.

Molly could only see the dog and, beyond him, shining water. Where was granny?

The child tried to scream, but she felt as if in a nightmare, and could not make a sound.

Oh, there was something down between the rocks, on the far side of the ledge! It was there that Boss was going. And there was the mosser in his boat, putting his rake down just as he had been doing when the child had gone to sleep. For an instant she thought she was dreaming. But Boss was gone, and—yes—there was something among the rocks—it was granny's hat sticking up, and it did not move.

Molly tried again to scream, and it was as if her heart would break in the trying. Her voice was only a hoarse kind of a whisper.

But there! Boss had reached his friend. He tried to pull her out. Between his lips he barked, he howled—nay, he screamed. Was his heart breaking also?

At last the mosser out there held his rake just above the water and gazed toward the shore, listening. The wind was off the sea, and sounds from the land did not come clearly.

The man saw little Mollie Towne on the breakwater. Had she cried out? And was that the Towne dog carrying on so on the rocks?

Boss was down by the still figure that was lying in the shallow pool. He was struggling with it, making frantic efforts to pull it from the water.

Outlined on the breakwater, against the dazzle of the blue sky, the man saw Mollie rise up in her barrow, as if she would walk, and then fall back again.

"Good God!" he cried. He dropped the rake into the water, caught up his oars, and rowed to the ledge. All the time he rowed he saw old Mrs. Towne's motionless form lying there and the dog trying to help her.

As he stepped out of his boat and began slipping and jumping over the rocks the woman moved and raised her head. He saw her reach out her hand to the dog; he saw the dog throw himself down and lick her face eagerly.

"That you, Jim Stowell?" she easked. "I guess I've broke my leg. I slipped. I've mossed 20 year, 'n' I never slipped to speak of before."

She spoke tremblingly, but with pride. "I s'pose I fainted, or somethin'."

"I'll git you right into the boat," said Jim Stowell, briskly, "'n' take you home in no time."

Boss stood close by watching the man.

It was not easy to get her into the boat, and she winced and grew pale, but she helped all she could and made no sound.

When she was in at last Jim took up his oars to go round to the sandy landing. There stood Boss shivering on a rock. All at once he appeared older than ever; it seemed as if he could hardly stand.

"Take him, too," said his mistress.

"No, let him walk."

"I want you to take him. I tell you," almost fiercely. "He's too old 'n' stiff to walk on the rocks."

"Old!" with a laugh. "You oughter seen him goin' it after you!"

The man began to row. Tears came into Mrs. Towne's eyes. Her voice was choked.

"You've got to take him," she said, "or you needn't take me."

"Oh, if you feel like that"—Jim lifted the dog into the boat, and Boss crouched down by his friend, who put her hand on him. He leaned more and more heavily on her; his eyes were fixed on her face.

Lying there on the wet moss in the bottom of the boat she could look, without moving, into the dog's face. He slowly put his tongue out on her fingers. He pressed yet closer.

With a curiously quick movement she managed to draw him nearer. She bent her head to his head.

"He lays too hard on ye!" said Jim. "Lemme pull him away."

"Don't touch him!" she cried, in a sharp voice.

The next moment she said, hoarsely: "He's dead!"—From Boss and Other Dogs.

Wasting Time.

They were dining off fowl in a restaurant. "You see," he explained, as he showed her the wishbone, "you take hold here, and I'll take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks the one who has the bigger part of it will have his or her wish gratified."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he added.

"No, I can't," she replied; "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you, really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wishbone," she interrupted, with a glad smile; "you can have me."

AN AMERICAN ARCTIC CITY.

The Singular Town Growing Up in Alaska.

A correspondent sends from Circle City, Alaska, an account of that singular town, which has grown up out of the rush of gold-miners to the Yukon river, and which derives its name from the fact that it is within the Arctic circle. Perhaps no town, inhabited by civilized people, was ever built before in so remote and inaccessible a place, even in Siberia. Its nearest neighbor, as a settlement, is 240 miles away; this is Forty-Mile City, another American mining settlement.

Circle City is 1,000 miles from any place of consequence. To transport freight to or from the mines which center at Circle City costs 40 cents a pound.

However, at last accounts Circle City was "booming." Real estate was ridiculously high. The buildings are substantially constructed of logs, which cost from four to six dollars apiece. Rough whipsawed lumber costs $150 a thousand. The unskilled laborer receives ten dollars a day for his services, and any kind of skilled labor is paid two dollars and a half an hour.

For a long time every letter that any Circle City man received cost him one dollar to bring up from the coast. Now the government brings the letters, but declines to bring newspapers, so that Circle City, though in it every branch of business is represented, never has a newspaper unless it is brought up by a newcomer. All the summer the Circle City people knew nothing about the presidential situation—not even who were the candidates.

However, business was good; the people, without any lawful government, made a government of their own, and lived peaceably and prosperously, eating canned and desiccated vegetables, with moose meat in abundance.—Spokane Spokesman.

BOYS IN WALL STREET.

Their First Duties—What Is Expected of Them.

A Wall street boy is expected to be at the office at nine o'clock in the morning and remain there as long as his services are needed, though he usually gets away about four o'clock. He has an allowance of half an hour at noon for luncheon, but the rest of the time belongs to his employer. He is expected to be neat in appearance, clean as to hands and face, well mannered, truthful at all times, prompt in obedience and faithful in guarding the secrets of his employers.

The duties first assigned to him are to carry messages, deliver stocks at other brokerage offices, and obtain checks for them. After awhile he is advanced to making comparisons of sales of stocks and taking the checks received from other brokers to be certified at the banks.

Of late years the stock exchange clearing house has done away with so much of the stock delivery by boys that the number of them on the street is not more than half what it used to be. Formerly it was not uncommon to see from 25 to 100 boys waiting in line at each of the prominent banks to get checks certified, and nearly every bank employed a private policeman to keep the boys in line and in order.

A story is told of a new boy on the street who once went to make a delivery of stock. When the bookkeeper made up the accounts at the close of the day he found himself $80,000 short, and an examination of the books showed that one of the boys had failed to bring back a check in return for some stock he had delivered.

He was perfectly innocent about the matter, and said that he had handed the papers in at the office where he was sent to make the delivery, and as they gave him nothing he supposed there was nothing for him to get. His employer treated him kindly, and told him to be careful not to make the same mistake again. He never did. That boy is now at the head of one of the largest brokerage houses on Broad street.—Harper's Round Table.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The citizens of New Hampshire have raised $8,700, with which they will erect a statue of President Pierce in some appropriate place.

S. S. McClure is trying hard to correct the statement which somehow got abroad that he is not the real editor of the magazine that bears his name.

Twelve veterans of the war of 1812 are yet living, with ages running from 90 to 104 years. The government is about to increase their pensions from $12 to $30 a month each.

It is said that the publisher of a smart New York magazine wrote to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward asking her to write a "snappy" life of Jesus. She objected to the adjective, so the story goes, and declined.

Bismarck's Boswell, Herr Moritz Busch, studied theology, but in 1848 went into politics as a violent democrat, came to the United States about the same time as Carl Schurz, and for a short time filled the pulpit of a German church.

John Cooper Van Tassell, who died the other day in Greensburg, N. Y., at the age of 95 years, was the son of William C. Van Tassell, who fought in the war of 1812, and the grandson of a Van Tassell who fought in the revolutionary war.

In a letter to one of his children Guizot tells how on his first visit to Windsor he lost his way and opened a wrong door and beheld for a moment a lady having her hair brushed. The next day the queen (for it was she) joked him about it, and he says: "I ended by asking her leave, if ever I wrote my memoirs, like Sully or St. Simon, to mention how, at midnight, I opened the door of the queen of England. She laughingly gave me the desired permission."

Progressive Honors.

She—Maj. Pommelwell wears three medals. I wonder why they were given him?

He—He got the third because he had the other two; the second because he had the first, and the first because he had none at all.—Washington Times.

She Knew.

She—They say he married her for her figure.

He—That was quite natural.

"Oh, no, it wasn't."—Vanity Fair.

THE AMBITION OF EVA.

Eva Norrington inserted her latch key into the keyhole of a Bedford Square boarding house, and entered. It was a dismal, windy, rainy November evening, and ever since lunch she had been paddling about London, climbing grimy stairs of newspaper offices, and talking to people who did not seem especially pleased to see her. Her skirts were wet, and a wisp of damp hair was tumbling over her eyes. On the hall table, disclosed by the flickering gasjet, were some letters.

"A year ago to-day!" said Eva to herself as she closed the door against the wind. "Has he written, or has he forgotten?"

He had not forgotten. Eva picked up the letter from the hall table, looked quickly round at the closed hall door, at the closed dining-room door, and at the baize door that led to the kitchen stairs—and kissed it. Then she went upstairs to her bed-sitting-room with the letter in her hand and joy in her heart.

"Hateful little room!" she murmured to herself, as she struck a match and lit the gas. "But it's the last time, thank God!"

The room was not really bad; a bed in the corner, a wash-stand, a wardrobe, here and there a picture on the walls, and a table by the window, rather rickety, on which lay a heap of manuscript—a half-finished story.

"I will burn that before I go to bed to-night," said Eva, as she caught sight of it.

Eva Norrington had been the pride of the provincial town which gave her birth. At the high school no girl could stand against her. Her form governess, who now and then asked her favorite pupils to tea, even said she might be a head mistress one day. To Eva this seemed absurd. But when, at the age of 20, she gained a guinea prize for a story in a weekly paper she began to think that at least she might be a great novelist. At any rate she felt sure that somewhere ahead of her stretched a career; and as her 21st birthday approached she announced to her startled parents her intention of going to London in search of it. Thereupon ensued a series of domestic scenes such as have been common of late in the homes of England, wherein the parents play the part of the apprehensive hen, the daughter that of the adventurous duckling. The duckling invariably gains its point; and so it was with Eva Norrington. Having refuted argument and resisted persuasion for a certain number of weeks, Eva obtained a grudging consent to her departure. The townspeople knew not whether to admire or disapprove. But they had read in novels of young ladies who took their lives and latchkeys into their own hands, became famous, and married respectably after all. So during the weeks of preparation for her campaign Eva became something of a figure in local society, and more than one dinner party was given in her honor, as well as plentiful advice as to the necessary precautions against London guile, and many recipes for guarding against the colds induced by the fogs that infest the metropolis.

Eva was almost happy; for she had the hopefulness of youth and beauty, and all the exhilaration of taking her life into her hands and fashioning it as she would, with none to raise objections to the process. She would have been quite happy but for Allan Craig. For Allan Craig, whenever he heard that Eva was bent on going to London to make a name for herself, promptly offered her his own for a substitute. It was a good enough name, and at the foot of a check it was generally respected, as Allan Craig had lately stepped into his father's business as estate agent and was prospering. Eva was disturbed, but she turned not aside from her project. Eva had mapped out her life and Allan Craig was not included in the scheme.

As she sat fingering her letter in her bedroom, she went over the parting scene in her mind. The details of it would only increase the delight of the letter. For Eva had learned during the last year that happiness is so rare that it deserved to be rolled on the tongue and not swallowed in haste. It was at a dance on the night before her departure—her last dance, so she thought, before she started life in earnest. They were sitting out a dance together, for Eva was not disposed to think unkindly of Allan, though she might resent his intrusion into her scheme of life. She remembered how there had been silence between them for some moments, how Allan had leaned his elbows on his knees and dug the heel of his dancing shoe into the carpet.

"And so you are quite determined to leave us?" said Allan.

"Of course," replied Eva. "My boxes are all packed."

"Full of manuscript novels and other things?"

"One novel and several stories."

"I cannot understand why you want to go when—"

"I want to—well — to live a larger life."

"You mean you want to live in a bigger place?"

"Well, not exactly. I don't think you quite understand."

"I quite understand that there is not enough scope for you here, and that I am a selfish brute for trying to keep you from your ambition. Look here, Eva, can you honestly say that you don't love me a little bit?"

"I shall be sorry to leave you—very sorry."

"Then why—"

"Can't you see, Allan? I know I have it in me to do good work, and I must be where good work is wanted. Here I am hampered; in London—"

"You may fail," said Allan, with a note of hope in his voice. Then Eva spoke:

"I shall succeed—I know I shall."

"Will you write to me?"

Eva hesitated. She was half inclined to give in to that extent. Allan had mistaken her hesitation.

"No," he said. "There shall be no selfishness in my love for you. I will wait a year from to-night, and then, if London is no go, you know there will always be me. You can't expect me to pray for your success, can you?"

Eva, placed on her mettle, looked him in the face.

"I am bound to succeed," she said, and turned to go. The waltz had ceased in the room below, and a rustle of skirts and a ripple of tongues had taken its place.

"Eva—once—the last time, perhaps," She turned again, laughing.

"Quick!" she said; "some one will come."

A woman may forget many things, but no woman ever forgets the first time a lover's arm was around her waist and a lover's lips upon her own. And as Eva sat in the corner of a third-class carriage in the London train next morning, looking forward to the career before her, the remembrance of the support of Allan's arm persisted in obtruding itself. Having got what she wanted she had already began to doubt if she wanted what she had got. For a career, after all, is a rather lonesome sort of a thing.

Such small success as may come to the inexperienced girl upon her first incursion into literature came to Eva. She lived sparingly, worked hard, and never made the mistake of refusing invitations on the ground of work. She staid up a little later or got up a little earlier instead. A weekly column on "Health and Beauty" placed at her disposal by the youthful editor of a new woman's paper, who had met her at the Writers' club and thought her pretty, paid her weekly bill at the boarding house. Her stories found frequent acceptance and occasional welcome in the minor periodicals, and a happy meeting with an editor at a dinner party paved the way to her appearance in a widely-read magazine. By the end of the year Eva Norrington had got so far towards the realization of her ambition that when people heard her name mentioned they wrinkled their brows and tried to remember where they had heard it before. At home, of course, her fame was great. The papers in which she wrote circulated freely in the town, her stories were discussed at afternoon teas, and townfolk were glad to think that they participated to some extent in the literary work of the century.

All this time Eva was horribly lonely. She knew plenty of people and liked them; they were kind to her, some of them because they liked her for herself, others because they saw that she was marked for ultimate success. Having advanced a certain distance along the road she had longed to travel, she could judge better whither it would lead her. It would lead her to a place in the newspaper paragraphs, to a place on the book stalls, to a place in the photographers' windows, and to a place at Baywater or South Kensington. This, then, must be the end of the struggle and the turmoil of the fight. And how she hated the fight! A fight wherein victory would bring her no nearer to the actualities of life; for she had come to learn in the year's struggle that our social system by no means places women on an equality with men, and that whereas men can buy the coveted fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil by the pottle, women must buy the tree outright, and pay cash. It was a terrible affair. And the most unfair thing about the whole business was that, while success was almost within her grasp, success was not what she wanted. There is no fun in living your own life when that is precisely the life you do not want to lead.

It was not as though Allan Craig had never kissed Eva Norrington.

She opened the letter—cutting the envelope with her nail scissors. For some distinction must be made between your first love letter and your bootmaker's bill. She felt like one who has held his breath to feel what suffocation is like. The letter was long. Eva read quickly at first, then slowly, knitting her brows as she turned the pages, and came at last to the signature: "Ever your friend, Allan Craig."

The letter lay for some minutes in Eva's lap, while she looked vaguely round her room.

"He is afraid of spoiling my career—my success has put an insuperable barrier between us," she murmured. The phrases of the letter had burned themselves into her brain. "O, Allan! I wish I could tell you—or do you want to hear?"

Five years passed before she saw Allan Craig again, and then the meeting was unexpected—at the exit of the theater where Eva had gone to see the hundredth performance of her play. Allan was obviously proud of knowing her, and introduced his wife, to whom she gave graceful recognition. It was raining and Allan offered to see Eva to a cab. They stood for a moment on the steps to the entrance.

"Yes," said Allan, in answer to Eva's polite question, "all is going well. We have a little daughter—Eva—my wife's name, curiously enough."

He stood by the hansom as she entered, guarding her dress from the wheel. As she turned to give the address, he said:

"I ought to congratulate you on your success. It is very sweet to me. You know—you—owe it all to me. Are you grateful?"

"Yes; I owe it to you," she said, leaning forward as the apron closed upon her, and the attendant constable grew impatient. "Come and see me—Tuesdays."

"I can't think why I should be so silly," said Eva to herself, as she stuffed her handkerchief back into her pocket and felt for her latch-key, when the cab drew up before the hall door of her flat in Kensington.—Black and White.

Aromatic Baths.

Baths in which herbs and spices are bruised and macerated have become more and more popular in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other large cities abroad. In Paris, at the newest bathing establishments, almost any kind of bath can be had. The lemon juice bath, pine bath, milk bath, salt, barley, rose water, rice, cologne, and wine baths may be indulged in, and are said to be far more enjoyable and beneficial than massage treatment.—N. Y. Sun.

What Worried Him.

Hoax—What's worrying you now?

Joax—My old uncle's at death's door.

"What does the doctor say?"

"That's what's worrying me most. He said he would pull him through, and I forgot to ask him which way."—

FASHION IN INSTRUMENTS.

Beautiful Irish Harps to Be the Vogue This Season.

There is a fashion in musical instruments so far as the English young woman is concerned which compels changes as sudden and sweeping as those which take place in regard to the same young women's bonnets and hats. Of course all of them who have pretensions to being considered what is vaguely termed "musical" reckon among their accomplishments the ability to play the piano, and they do not disdain to devote the surplus of their musical ability to instruments of a more portable kind. For a time it was the banjo, then the mandolin, then, taking a flight upward, the violin itself was degraded into the position of a "fashionable" instrument, dividing its claims with the violoncello. We are said to be now on the eve of another change. According to Music, the instrument which is to be in vogue this winter is the Irish harp, which many young women belonging to the very smartest society are said to be already industriously practicing. It is not the large and rather unwieldy thing we are wont to see in the street orchestras, but a beautifully finished and decorated little instrument, some 30 inches in height, and about the weight of a banjo. It is, in fact, the article which the minstrel boy slung behind him when, with his father's sword girded on, he set forth on that bellicose expedition of which the ballads tell us. The tone of the Irish harp is said to be particularly sweet, though a little thin.

SOUTH'S URBAN GROWTH.

Her Rural Districts Have Not Progressed Proportionately.

The rural south, especially in the older portions, is, economically speaking, far from progressive, and what was once the single occupation of the southern gentleman is now the last that he would voluntarily assume. In the rich valley and on the grazing lands of southwest Virginia, in parts of Georgia and in the blue grass region of Tennessee farming pays fairly, owing to the greater thrift of the inhabitants and to the fertility of the soil, but, on the whole, the progress of the new south, like that of the rest of the country, certainly has not taken this direction. It is through its urban development only that the section has justly earned its sobriquet.

New cities like Roanoke, Va., have sprung up on ground that 20 years ago was parceled into farms. Ante-bellum villages have become large cities, as in the case of Atlanta and Chattanooga. Old towns like Nashville and Richmond have taken a fresh lease of life and become rich and progressive. A new railroad has made the fortune of this place, a new textile or other industry has caused the growth of that. And all this progress has been due to the abolition of slavery and to the destruction of property caused by the civil war. The southerner of the last 30 years has simply had to work in order to live, and, like the rest of the world, he has preferred the town to the country.—Atlanta.

Vendland Myths.

The water-nixy is dangerous to young women who wade into ponds to cut reeds for thatch; the sandman has his female counterpart; when a boy nods it is Hermann that has come; when a girl gets sleepy over her spinning it is Dremotka. Reapers who fail to rest for an hour at midday are in danger of a ragged female demon called Pshespolniza; she comes with a sickle bound to a pole and cuts off their heads. She seems to have been sunstroke personified, but is now, like Serpowniza, only a bugbear used to frighten children away from growing crops. Here in the Spreewald exist many of the superstitions common to Ireland and Scotland—the changeling, the whirlwind, will-o'-the-wisp, kobold, leprechawn, and good little people generally. Here is the crafty spirit of the lake and the demon that springs on men's shoulders at night. Here especially is the banshee; indeed, no less a family than the Hohenzollerns have a private and particular white lady who appears in the unsentimental vicinage of the Schloss in the heart of Berlin and wails round the battlements when a death is to occur in the family. Connection between the British islands and the lands drained by the Elbe and Vistula has been constantly renewed by migration and conquest. In remote periods the race seems to have been alike in both countries.—Charles de Kay, in Century.

HE FOOLED THE "BARKER."

Supposed Customer Only Wanted to Light His Pipe.

"Overcoats, hats, suits, boots and shoes—at half price—best in town—fit you or treat you—more goods for less money—whole stock must be—. Step right in, sir. Overcoat, sir? Step right in."

The barker in front of a State street clothing house was earning his money, and he knew it, says the Chicago Post. The customer he had caught was tall and thin and only tolerably well clad. A new overcoat was especially needed. He looked along the line displayed, took note of prices, and at last seemed overpersuaded by the barker and turned in at the entering of the door.

The barker watched him, tossing after him scraps of guaranty and fragments of recommendation. The shabby, thin man had been "worked off the street," and was at last clearly within the door. There he took a filled pipe from his left-hand pocket, a match from his right-hand pocket, and standing where the recess and the dressed dummies protected him from the wind, lighted his pipe, buttoned his frayed overcoat and passed on.

"Overcoats, hats, suits, boots—dazzling him, he fooled me—and shoes at half price—best in town," resumed the barker, and looked for fresh victims.

Chicken Pie.

Boil until tender one or more chickens, according to the size of the pie required. The chickens must be cut into small pieces and boiled in sufficient water to insure plenty of gravy. When done, skim out the chicken and arrange in a baking dish. Thicken the gravy slightly and pour over the chicken; be sure it is sufficiently seasoned. Make a biscuit dough, roll about one-half an inch thick and cover. Bake until a light brown.—Ladies' World.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - - MAY 21, 1897.

Two colored girls were lynched near Jeff, Ala., for confessed attempts to poison 14 persons. One of their victims died.

A CONTRACT for furnishing 18,000 tons of steel was recently secured by the Carnegie Steel company. The steel will be used in the construction of a bridge at Montreal, Canada. The bridge, one of the largest in the world, will be 7,000 feet long, with 20 piers, and cost $5,000,000.

A WEALTHY widow of Chicago has purchased land in Indiana upon which she intends to erect a club house for women. No man will be allowed to enter it in any capacity; but the prohibition will doubtless be unnecessary, as no sensible man would think of entering a womans club house.

THE Transmississippi exposition in Omaha is to have as an attraction a "silver palace." The building is to be 400 feet square, with ornamental towers. Over the whole exterior there will be a plating on rolled silver, contrtbuted by the miners of the West. The ailver is to be returned to the contributors at the close of the exposition.

SENATOR FORAKER stated in the senate in a speech on the Cuban question that in April, 1896 Secretary of State Olney had offered to Spain the mediation or the United States to bring the Cuban war to a close and Spain had refused the offer. The reply of Spain contained the statement that no measures looking to the peace of the island could be considered until the rebels had been subdued. Senator Hoar asked if the tender of the United States was on a basis of securing independence for Cuba and Senator Foraker replied that it was distinctly on a basis of Cuba remaining under the Spanish government.

A SON of the late Gen. J. A. Logan and the fighting McCooks have donned their war paint over the right to wear fighting clothes at the coronation of the Czar of all the Russias. Young Logan, by virtue of being on a governor's staff, wore a captain's uniform, and General A. McD. McCooks brother John, he contends, wore a colonel's uniform by virtue of no particular reason at all? Friends of the two sides to the quarrel are apparently very apprehensive least the wearers of these uniforms may smell powder, but the sensible part of the world at large will not give itself any concern on the subject.

IN a recent issue of the Columbia *Herald*, Col. W. Hayes Grier, asks the following pertinent questions:

"Suppose William Bryan had been elected President of the United States. Suppose that the trade conditions following his election had been exactly as they are reported from day to day by Dun and Bradstreet's. Suppose the same bnak failures had occurred in Chicago and St. Baul and elsewhere. Suppose wages had been reduced on the same number of railroad systems. Suppose the cut in wages had occurred in Lynn and other manufacturing centres. Suppose everything had happened exactly as it has since McKinley's election, would not these unhappy events be attributed to Bryan's election? Would not a grand howl and stentorious "we-told-you" be going up all over the country? Would not the country be convinced that it had made a mistake in choosing the Democratic candidate?"

JOHN WANAMAKER at a banquet of the Business Men's League, at Philadelphia on Friday evening made an address and among other things said:

"The country is not prosperous. Since the outset of the last presidential campaign the party, press and political leaders, generally fixed the November election of 1896 as the date of the beginning of good times. A full half of the year has expired since the will of the Republican party was declared. Thus far but one of the important issues of the campaign is nearing settlement, and hardly any noticeable improvement of the wrecked times is nfanifest. This tide will soon set in strongly against the Republican party unless the depression of business is altered. Idleness and want breed a bitter discontent which will never overcome until there are ample employments.

"The foes America has to fear are not the sulicn, savage Turks nor the insurrectionists of Cuba nor the territory-grasping British, but they are our own patient and heart-tired people, our own suffering, much-promised people, who, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party, and will turn to any leaderships that offer promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing. It is a terrible thing to observe public sentiment adrift and uncaptained and the people sweeping away from their affection to the old party.

"The young men are growing up indifferent to Republican principles, with respect for parties of broken platforms, who use national and state patronage in payment of election contracts. The political religion of the nation is falling lower and lower under insults to intelligence, violation of law, reckless daring of unscrupulous bosses. There are immeasurable depths of misfortune for this nation and state if the continued use of corporation and public moneys and the dispensation of federal and state patronage continues to be controlled in the interest of office holders to hold office for themselves and to benefit those who desire to keep government contracts or maintain particular protections through the money given by which elections are decided.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Free Trade league, held on May 8, was Mr. Franklin Pierce of New York. He handled his subject without gloves. He said in part as follows:

"Not only are the farmers beginning to appreciate the truth that protection robs them and their families, but our manufacturers, as the products of their looms exceed the demand of the home market, are understanding that a protective tariff, especially upon their raw material, is against their interests.

"The present population of the world is about 1,400,000,000, and only 400,000,000 use machinery at all. The rest do their work by rude tools guided by the hands, and we, the Yankee nation, who have revolutionized the world by our inventions, who use machinery to a greater extent than any other people, we refuse to allow the raw material which these 1,000,000,000 of nonmachine using people create, to enter our ports in exchange for machine made products, except upon the payment of excessive duties, while the more intelligent of our manufacturers are clamoring for free raw material and saying, 'Give us free raw material, and we will conquer the markets of the world.'

"Instead of seeking the markets of the world, employing millions of men now lying idle, making the margin of profits less but the output several times greater than at present, getting thereby a steady market and continued service for our laboring classes, our trusts and combinations are hiring their competitors to close their factories and throw tens of thousands of laboring men out of employment.

"We have only to get freedom of trade and we can capture the markets of the world in many lines. What the Englishman is to the German the American is to the Englishman, and just as the German is crying out against competition with the machine made goods and high priced labor of England, just so would England cry out against competition with the machine made goods and the high priced labor of America, were duties upon all raw materials removed.

"We Americans walk faster, talk faster, work faster, do everything faster than any other people on the face of the earth. A people of the greatest natural vigor and the greatest enterprise in the world, we have pampered our life and emasculated our strength and largely impaired the virility of our national life by a protective tariff. Manliness asserts its mastery in the same way in manufacturing as it does in every walk of life. The men in professions who ask no favors, but get out upon the dusty arena and fight for a lead, are the men who gain strength by every effort. Give us 10 years of free trade, and we would capture from England one-fourth of her vast trade. Give us 20 years of free trade, and we will lead the world as exporters.

"The protective system has debauched public men and corrupted public life. Give any body of men, however pure, the power to take $100,000,000 from the pockets of the millions and transfer it to the pockets of a few men through an act of legislation, and you have created a corrupting power which will destroy the virtue and the patriotism of that body of men.

"We shall never get rid of the evils which I have described until every dollar raised by taxation is paid into the national treasury; until we stop entirely this practice of allowing the right of government to tax property to be used for the purpose of allowing the manufacturer to prohibit importations, form trusts and rob our people of hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

"The remedy is in direct taxation. Every man has a right to know exactly what he pays toward the expenses of government, and direct taxation is the only means of stopping the lavish expenditure of public money.

"For a period of ten years between 1791 and 1800 inclusive, with a tariff of 8½ per cent upon foreign imports, and at the very time when we were going to the great expense of establishing our government, the cost of government was only $18.68 per capita for the ten years. From 1851 to 1860 inclusive, under a tariff for revenue only, the cost of government was only $21.88 per capita for the ten years. From 1871 to 1880 inclusive the actual running expenses of government had risen to $136.41 per capita, more than six times the amount required under a tariff for revenue only, and during the last ten years the cost of government has been increasing.

"As a nation we can stand this lavish expenditure of the people's money, but we can never stand the luxuries, the iniquities, the lack of patriotism which great wealth, quickly acquired, is sure to bring.

"We can be robbed by a protective tariff and still live, but when the robber takes the money and buys special legislation and turns it over to campaign committees to buy votes with, the very life of free government is assailed. Nations do not go down to death in the momentous sweep of battle. They rather die from the poison which the lobbyist and the vote buyer infuse into the body politic.

"The mad riot of protection will soon be over. The evidences of the revolution which shall destroy it are upon every hand. Its growth has been an evidence of what self interest and audacity and effrontery can accomplish as against the people not united by any bonds save those of the public welfare."

Is the country to be afflicted with a second sugar scandal? Are the "senators from Havemeyer" ex-officio members of the finance committee, and are they to be permitted to dictate the important sugar schedule?—Chicago Evening Post (Ind. Rep.).

The senate committee's bill, whether designed to do so or not, will give the trust a great advantage should it become law. For that reason the country is bitterly opposed to the senate sugar schedule, and if the senate will heed the voice of the people that schedule will not be embraced in the new tariff. —Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The storm over the sugar schedule is steadily increasing. All the examinations which have been made since its report, instead of clearing it up, only make it look the blacker. It has apparently been made of a very complicated character to baffle analysis and to disguise a job, but, intricate as it is, it does not conceal the fact that it embraces a very large differential for the benefit of the trust. This conviction is universal, and it is aggravated by the stories of personal profit in connection with it.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper in Chicago that three members of the senate speculated in the secrets of the committee room after the sugar schedule on the senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited $50,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the senate with contempt or indifference.

The peculiar influence which the magnates of the Sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated, it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.).

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 14th, 1897.—The sugar trust controlled the Republican sub committee which drafted the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill, but all that has already been made through speculation on the advance knowledge of what that schedule was to be, as a majority of the senate have made it certain that the sugar schedule cannot be put through, by declaring themselves to be against it. The tariff bill is not likely to be taken up by the senate on the 18th as agreed upon, but it will not be the fault of the Democrats, but of the Republicans in failing to get a trustworthy comparative statement showing the differences that will be the result of the proposed changes. There is another thing about the tariff bill that can be stated with certainty. There will be anti-trust amendment adopted before the bill passes the senate. The necessary votes are promised.

At last the administration has found out the bunco game that Spain played on the Cleveland administration and has been trying to play on the present one, thanks to the wide-awake reports of Consul General Fitchugh Lee, and justice is seemingly going to be done to poor Cuba. Mr. McKinley has had a long conference with the members of the senate committee on foreign relations, as to what should be done. The impression is that Senator Morgan's resoltuion for the recognition of Cuban belligerency hardly goes far enough and that a recognition of independence would be the proper thing, in view of the facts forwarded by General Lee. A public mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers is going to be held in Washington Sunday.

The administration now wishes that it had not caused its intention to reinstate all ex-Union soldiers or widows of such who had for any reason been dropped from the government pay roll to be so widely advertised. Like most advertising this has brought results. These results are much more numerous than were expected; also more embarrassing. The plain truth is that many of the applicants for reinstatement, and some of those who have been reinstated, are unfitted physically to perform the duties of the places they once held, some by reason of age and others by disease. If there were only a few of these people they could be scattered around in the departments and their inability to do good work would go unnoticed, but when their number goes away up into hundreds it becomes a serious matter, because as a rule every one of them reinstated displaces an efficient employe. This matter was discussed at a cabinet meeting this week.

Senator Kyle isn't the first man who has made a bad thing worse by trying to explain away the charge that he had agreed to vote with the Republicans in exchange for good committee assignments, but he made a bad mess of it, especially in saying that his understanding of the policy of the populists was to help the Republicans control the senate.

Evidently the house has not been properly impressed with the importance of the policy of Secretary Wilson in trying to spread the sugar beet industry in this country, or it would not have refused to agree to the senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $5,000 for the continuation by the secretary of agriculture of an investigation of the sugar beet industry. Perhaps some of the members of the house have not forgotten the sugar fad of Mr. Le Due, who was commissioner of agriculture under the Hayes administration, which cost Uncle Sam considerable money and did not revolutionize the sugar industry.

The house showed its belief in the laborer being worthy of his hire, by promptly agreeing to the senate amendment to the sundry civil bill providing that duplicate electrotype plates, from which "messages and papers of the presidents" were printed should be given to the compiler, Representative Richardson, of Tenn., notwithstaning the objection of Representative Connolly, Ills., who said that a firm had offered $10,000 for the plate. Inasmuch as Mr. Richardson had devoted two years to the work of compiling this book, the house thought he should be entitled to any profits there might be in supplying the book after the number ordered for congress had been printed.

Albion W. Tourgee will not believe that pie hunting was "A Fool's Errand" in his case, as he captured a piece of pie that promises to be far more satisfying than "making bricks without straw" was. He has been nominated U. S Consul at Bordeaux, France. H. P. Chatman, the negro ex-congressman from North Carolina also got a good thing in the Recordership of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

It is hoped that the senatorial pilgrimage to the tomb of Jefferson, which Senator Hoar is credited with being responsible for, will result in a careful study of Jefferson's life and writings by the senators. Edification is to be found therein, and some of the pilgrims need edification badly upon more than one subject. M.

Hudson Bay Exploration.

Halifax, N. S., May 17.—The steamer Diana, which will carry the government expidition to Hudson bay, arrived here yesterday from St. John's, N. F. and will be provisioned at once for her long sojourn in the north. The Diana is a fine steamer for ice work, and was specially selected on that account. The scientific party and the ship's crew will make the number on board more than fifty.

The exploration of Hudson straits is expected to be the most far reaching in results of any yet attempted. The purpose of the expedition is to discover the period for which Hudson's straits are navigable, in order that grain steamers may run through and load wheat for England at Fort Churchill, which will be the terminus of a railway to be built there from Manitoba.

In addition to the various scientific investigations which will be made, there will also be an attempt to learn the fishing possibilities of this vast body of water. The steamer will, if possible, leave here about May 20, go around by the front of Newfoundland and proceed north to its destination, taking its chances of working in through the ice. If all goes well it will return about the 2nd of October.

Aeronants Rescued From the Ocean.

Long Branch, May 17.—The balloon sighted off Sandy Hook by a tug last Thursday evening belonged to Leo and Frank Steven, the aeronauts. They made an ascension at Rahway on Wednesday in their new balloon, and when about 12 miles off Sandy Hook they feared the approaching storm and cut their canvas boat loose from their airship. They were picked up five hours later by the sloop Mary Jane. The aeronauts were exhausted. The balloon in which they made their ascension was valued at $3,000, and the men spent Thursday and Friday in hunting for it. Captain Conroy brought the men here Saturday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Three Negroes Hanged.

Rosebud, Tex., May 14.—Last night three negroes—Dave Cotton, Henry Williams and Sabe Stewart—were taken from the officers of the law and hanged. They had been confined in the jail here several days on a charge of attempted rape, their intended victim being a daughter of William Coaues, White. Yesterday evening Williams made a confession. Deputy Constable Wilson had put a strong guard around the jail and everything was quiet until about 1 o'clock, when a number of men heavily disguised rode up to the jail and demanded the prisoners.

The guards refused to deliver them and the crowd retired, saying they would blow the jail up with dynamite or have the prisoners. Immediately the officers and guards summoned a 'bus and entered it with their prisoners, leaving by roundabout route to Martin, hoping to reach the post Oaks in time to elude the mob. When about three miles east of here they were overtaken by about a thousand men, who overpowered them, took the prisoners and hanged them to a tree, after which the mob quietly returned. Their intended victim identified one of them, and his confession implicated the others.

Charged With Killing His Wife.

Chicago, May 17.—Adolph L. Luetgert, a well known sausage manufacturer was arrested this afternoon on the charge of having murdered his wife. Luegert made an assignment about ten days ago and about the same time Mrs. Luegert disappeared. It was at first supposed she had committed suicide as a result of her husband's failure. The river was dragged, but with no result, and for several days detectives have been working on the murder theory. The police claim to have direct evidence that Luetgert killed his wife in the basement of his sausage factory, on Diversity street, and that her body was destroyed with the object of hiding all traces of the crime.

It is stated by persons connected with the case that the dead body was placed in a vat and burned by the use of chemicals. It is said thst several bones are are all that have been found and that these were taken from the vicinity of the vat. Two finger rings belonging to the dead woman were also found in the vat.

Train Through a Trestle.

Ardmore, I. T., May 16.—The early south-bound Galveston and Chicago through passenger train No. 1 on the Atchison, Topeko and Santa Fe Railroad, leaving here at 4:45 A. M., and heavily loaded with passengers, went through a small trestle about 5 o'clock this morning, sixteen miles south of here. The entire train was ditched except the engine and Pullman car. No one was killed. A dozen were injured seriously.

The news reached here about daylight. An ambulance train was made up and a corps of physicians was sent to the scene of the accident. The wreck was caused by an unexpected heavy rain undermining the suports of the trestle. Owing to the high rate of speed at which the train was running, the engine cleared the gorge. The rest of the train, with the exception of the Pullman car, dropped about twenty-five feet. Some of the cars were telescoped.

Nearly 100 Soldiers Killed.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A terrible railroad disaster befell a military train Thursday evening between Rockenhoff and Eliva, on the Valki Jurjev line.

Sixteen cars were smashed. Two officers and nearly 100 soldiers were killed, and 60 others seriously injured.

Further particulars of the wrecking of the military train on the Valk-Dorjew railway reached here this morning. The disaster was due to the sinking of the track in consequence of a sudden flood after a heavy rainstorm. The track ran along a low embankment which was submerged by the flood and the roadbed became undermined. When the train reached the weak part of the track it was derailed and the cars were piled on top of one another. As the train left the track many of the soldiers on board jumped into the water, which was very deep, and were drown d. All of the cars were broken to pieces, and the ruins cover a space of 90 yards,

Killed Four for a Bride.

San Antonio, Tex., May 17.—Henry Bridgeman, an American stockman, living near Monclova, Mexico, arrived here on Saturday with news of a quadruple tragedy just enacted on the Hacienda Del Cedral, near his ranch. Macedonia Frausta, a 17-year-old boy of that neighborhood, was in love with Anita Moyas, the pretty daughter of a ranchman. The girl's family opposed the marriage, and Frausta armed himself and started for her home. On the road he met Manuel Solis, manager of the hacienda, accompanied by one of the girl's brothers. The boy and the two men had some warm words, and Frausta deliberately shot and killed them both. Another brother of the girl arrived on the scene, and he was also shot and killed, as was Manuel Herrera, who attempted his capture. The girl and boy then eloped.

Pittsburg, Pa. May 17.—Andrew Lamont, 9 years old, was playing along the Allegheny River bank early this evening and fell from the edge of a coal barge into the stream, which is bank full. Instantly a crowd collected, but no one ventured to save him.

A freight train came along just then, and John Richter, the engineer, saw the boy. Giving his engine over to the fireman, he sprang from the cab, pulled off his coat as he ran, kicked off his shoes, and jumped into the river. A few strokes brought him to young Lamont.

The boy was going down for the third time when Richter seized him. The lad threw his arms about his rescuer's neck, the current carried them against a barge, and both were swept under. Their bodies have not been recovered.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers every where, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland Swedish and Bohemian.

TURKEY WILL YIELD.

The Pressure of All Europe on the Porte.

STOPPING OF FIGHTING SHOWS IT.

The Sultan Now Said to Be Ready to Modify His Recent Exacting Terms—Russia to Come to the Rescue of the Little Nation.

LONDON, May 19.—The harmony of the European press on the subject of the conditions of peace is remarkable. The semi-official papers, The Times, The Novoe Vremya, The Temps, The North German Gazette and The Fremdenblatt, are as one in the vigorous terms in which they denounce Turkey's pretensions. Now that the last obstacle to a speedy armistice is removed by Germany, which temporarily blocked the negotiations, having instructed her ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Von Sauerma-Jeltsch, to join the other ambassadors in pressing upon the porte the necessity of agreeing upon an armistice, it can be taken for granted that with the innumerable forms of coercion ready to the hands of the powers, the sultan will yield to the inevitable within a day or two, especially as the capture of the Greek positions at Domokos will go far to satisfy the Turkish war party.

An order telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to cease hostilities probably indicates that the Turkish government is about to yield to the demands of the powers. It is further stated that the porte is now disposed to enter into negotiations to bring about permanent peace with Greece upon terms less onerous than those which have been heretofore demanded.

There is no confirmation here of the report of disturbances at Athens, though, no doubt, there are grounds to fear a popular manifestation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—There has been a sudden and unexpected change in the political situation. Russia quietly showed her hand and thereby forced Germany and Turkey out of the game, to all intents and purposes. Turkey, supported by Germany, was practically defying Russia, France, Austria, Great Britain and Italy, insisting upon the annexation of Thessaly in addition to a huge war indemnity and seemingly was determined to march upon Athens.

The ministers received official advices from Sofia announcing that orders had been issued for the partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army possibly at the instigation of Russia. There was a hurried consultation of the ministers. The war party was for further defiance, but in the end pacific counsels seemed to have prevailed, for orders were telegraphed to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Thessaly, to cease hostilities.

The peace negotiations will now be undertaken in real earnest and the Greeks will not likely be spared any further humiliation.

ATHENS, May 19.—A telegram from Lamia announces that the Greeks have abandoned Domokos.

A later telegram announced that Almyros also had been abandoned and was occupied by the Turks. General Smolenski with his Greek brigade retreating on Kephalosi.

Colonel Vassos, who recently commanded the Greek army of occupation in the island of Crete, and Colonel Limbricis have started for the front with the whole of the garrison of Athens.

Revising the Sugar Schedule.

This cartoon is from the New York Press, one of the most partisan of Republican newspapers, which always advocates protection to any and every industry. Like hundreds of other Republican papers, its disgust at the action of Aldrich in writing the sugar schedule at the dictation of the trust is so great that it is daily denouncing the sugar schedule and the senate committee's method of doing business.

Why Dingley Rates Are So High.

Afraid to open your chops about the McKinley bill before the election, having won, you are out-Heroding Herod, out-McKinleying McKinley, because the men who furnished the money to carry the election are relentless taskmasters, clamorous for their remuneration. They have such ravenous appetites that you have been compelled to make the rates higher than in the McKinley bill. Let this not be forgotten, inscribe it on the tablets of your memory. Be it known that the average tariff tax under the McKinley bill was 49.58 per cent ad valorem; under the Wilson-Gorman bill, 39.94 per cent, and under the Dingley bill, 57.03 per cent. Hence the average rate of taxation on something like 4,000 articles of every day consumption is 8 per cent higher under the Dingley bill than under McKinley's law, and 17 per cent higher than under the Wilson-Gorman bill.—Hon. Champ Clark in Congress.

Prices Going Up.

Prices of sugar, lumber, tea and other articles have already risen since duties have been increased or new ones imposed. The foreigner appears to be somewhat backward in coming forward to pay these tariff duties, but perhaps he was taken by surprise by the senate's action and will yet pay all duties assessed against him by Republicans.

Favorable to General Bliss.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate committee on military affairs has decided upon a favorable report on the nomination of General Z. R. Bliss to be major general.

Lord Somerset Dead.

LONDON, May 19.—Lord Henry Edward Somerset, fourth son of the Duke of Beaufort, is dead.

"If under the reformed tariff the consumer shouldn't and the foreigner wouldn't pay the tax, where would we be at?" asks the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

B. & B.

Wash Goods

—finest collections we think you'll find anywhere to select from—goods here to prove it—goods that will show not only advantage of wide range of styles, but such choiceness at the prices as we urge you to consider the importance of to your pocket-book. We're doing this wash goods business with a singleness of purpose that brings the whole store energy to bear on that one point—making it pay you to buy here—and we depend on goods and prices to demonstrate that it does—send for samples.

40 inch Batiste, 7, 8, 10 12½c—pretty colorings—splendid for shirt waists.

Best American Dimities—6¼ to 12½c.

Finest Imported Dimities, 15, 20, 25—hundreds of different styles.

Organdie Rayures, 15c—new and beautiful things for dressy wear—imported from France, where the finest Organdies are made.

French Organdies—finest to be had, 25, 30, 35c—most at 30c.

Wash Goods at 10 and 12½c that will surprise you for prettyness and money's worth.

Write us about any other Wash Goods—and silks—and Dress Goods—we'll be glad to send samples—they're the kind of facts that bring us business—and show where you can save money.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

nov 10 94 1y.

Administrator's Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator of Michael Ghisler, late of the borough of Summerhill, Cambria county, Pa.,

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to public sale on the premises in Summerhill borough, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1897,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Ground beginning at a post on alley, then along said alley 22½ degrees West 120 feet to a post on street; then along said street South 68 degrees, West 175 feet to a post, on line of Brown, Shinemar, and Griffith's heirs; then along line of said land South 22 degrees, East 132 feet to a post on line of P. R. R., then along said line North 69 degrees, East 175 feet to beginning, having thereon erected a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

FRAME HOUSE,

containing six rooms and a one story kitchen, 12 x 14 feet, also a grain stable 16x18 feet. The lot of ground has fruit shade and ornamental trees growing thereon and is well located for residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of bid CASH when the property is struck down; the balance of one-third in six months and one third in one year. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by ot. the real estate.

JOHN T. LONG, Administrator.

J. F. MCKENRICK, Attorney.

Summerhill, Pa., May 14, 1897, 4t.

Orphan's Court Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of the powers contained in the Last Will and testament of Joseph S. Borkey, deceased, late of the township of Carroll, in Cambria county, Pa., I will expose to public sale at the Central Hotel, in Carrolltown, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1897,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded by lands of John Flick, and Henry Hopple, and also by the public road leading from Ebensburg to Carrolltown, containing ONE ACRE more or less, having thereon erected A LARGE

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE

and stable and outbuildings, all in good repair. There is an orchard of good fruit trees, and a fine well of water on the premises.

TERES OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, the balance of one-third when deed is delivered, one third in six months and the remaining one third in nine months with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

ANDREW STRITTMATTER, Executor.

Carrolltown, Pa., March 17th, 1897. April 23, '97 3t.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

We the undersigned citizens of Allegheny and Clearfield townships, hereby give notice to the public not to trespass on our lands. Any one found trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) John Sutton, H. S. Sprout, T. C. M'Fer, James T. Sutton, Jos. J. Weber, H. G. Conrad, Edward Ivory, Joseph A. Krise, Mrs. B. Wills, John M'Dermitt, Joseph Sutton, August Shiffner, Theodore Storm, Alex. Ivory, John Geak, Jacob Eckenrode, Philip A. Gray, Geo. M. Sanker, D. M. Kratzer, Henry J. Conrad, William Moran, Geo. P. Krug, Robert Johnston, John E. Mansfield, Francis H. Hasal, James H. Maloney, John Rabus, Geo. Seymore, Bridget Tomlinson, Mrs. Albert Rhoa, G. B. Moyers, Josephine Huffman, Frank Feicht, Dr. W. H. Coy, Mrs. Cornelius Sutton. May 1 1897 1 yr.

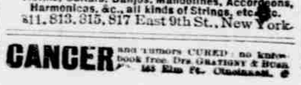
TRESPASS NOTICE.

Hunting and fishing and all manner of trespassing without permission, strictly forbidden on the premises of the undersigned citizens after date of this notice. Any person violating this notice will be dealt with according to law.

(Signed.) Joseph A. Wool, Joseph Baker, Martin Hott and John Gabriel.

White township, May 7th, 1897, 3t.

JOHN F. STRATTON
CELEBRATED



BANJOS,

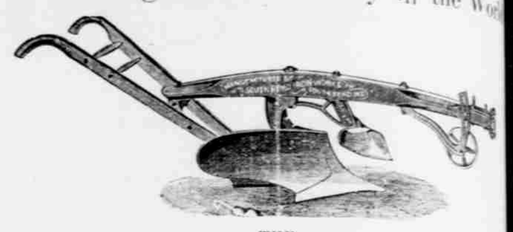
Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolines, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.
811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

CANCER and TUMORS CURED; no knife; book free. DR. GRATIGNY & SON, 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

Oliver Gave to the World the Chilled Plow

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS ORIGINATED THE CHILLED PLOW INDUSTRY.

It is the Largest Plow Factory in the World

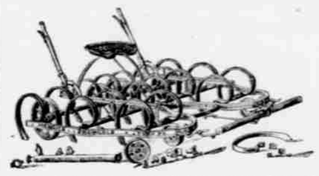


THE

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

and Repairs Are the Best on the Face of the Globe.

They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability and superior ware of imitations. The name OLIVER is on all wearing parts.



HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

Latest Improved Oliver Walking

Oliver Spring Tooth Harrow and Weeder

The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky land and on soft mellow land and the draft is lessened about one-half a horse less than on a common spring tooth harrow, or in other words a man weighing 150 pounds can ride. Teeth three inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the rails can be removed in a second.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND BICYCLES.

N. B. SWANK,

3 19 95 26? COR. MAIN & EBENSBURG JOHNSTOWN

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon over and it wi l take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Set Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. My stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Shoe Thumble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS.

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works.

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your potronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

3 19 97

When You Visit

ALTOONA

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

There's Pleasure

And satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the housekeeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best workmen. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:
EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrick. HASTINGS—I. L. Binder. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LILLY—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son. CRESSON—Cresson Supply Store.

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,

Formerly of Carrolltown.

5.9531

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - MAY 21, 1897.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Ed. Shields, of Loretto, spent a few days in town on Monday.

Mrs. John C. Yates, of this place, is in Altoona visiting friends.

Mrs. M. C. Walters, of Coalport, was a visitor in Ebensburg on Monday.

Mr. W. A. Lantley, of Spangler, was a visitor in Ebensburg on Tuesday.

Mr. John G. L. Boarer, of Spangler, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

Mr. C. A. Sharbaugh, the clothing man of Carrolltown, was in Ebensburg on Monday.

Carrolltown borough voted favorably on a proposition to pave five more streets at a recent election.

Mr. Thomas, son of H. J. Crouse, of this place, is at present very low with typhoid fever.

A post office has been established at Nanty-Glo Junction with William Bayer as postmaster.

Mr. Harry Bradley, formerly of this place, but now of Pittsburg, visited Ebensburg on Wednesday.

Messrs. John Clark, of Cresson, and James Clark, of Pittsburg, were visitors in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. E. R. Donegan, here on George and Peter Sollia, of St. Augustine, are visiting friends in Ebensburg.

Mr. D. C. Philips and family, of Pittsburg, arrived here last week and are occupying their summer residence.

Little son of Patrick McCoy, of Tunnelhill, had one of his arms broken on Friday afternoon by falling from a wagon.

It is reported that the Cambria House property has been purchased by a syndicate represented by Mr. J. R. Denny.

Mr. Jay Imler obligations to County Superintendent Gibson for a copy of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania for 1896.

Mrs. John Bearer died at her home in Ebensburg on Sunday morning. Her remains are interred in the Catholic cemetery at Hastings on Tuesday.

Dedication of the M. E. church will occur on special services on Saturday, May 29th. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, of the church from 3 o'clock p. m. All are invited to come.

The Bedford papers say that a number of farmers of that county are feeding last year's crop to their cattle and hogs, having contracted for the tubers at any price.

Mrs. Mary Jane, widow of William McKay, in Washington, was struck by lightning on Monday evening last with the exception of a few scratches got off but little damage done.

Mr. Thomas Sill, Jr., an extra engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, and Elsie Strong, a waitress in China to man a Baldwin bicycle recently purchased by officials of the company. Their pay will be $11 and $7 per month.

Miss Mary Boyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Boyle, of Cambria township, died on Tuesday, May 18, 1897, in the 6th year of her age. Her remains were interred in St. John's cemetery this (Thursday) morning.

The star of last week Seymour Kane, McKean county, while hunting in Kinzua creek, near that place, killed a deer measured twenty-four inches in length and weighed six pounds more.

Governor Hastings has appointed Emerson Collins, of Williamsport, to be a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania reformatory at Huntingdon, to succeed Judge A. S. Landis, of Altoona.

Work was resumed on Monday in all departments of the Pittsburgh Iron works, at Dunbar. The resumption is due to a contract for iron from the Pennsylvania railroad company, which will require several months to fill.

The grinding mill of Rosenerans & Bro., located at Gallman's Mills, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, May 8, while the family were at dinner when the fire was discovered and it had made such progress that it was impossible to save the structure.

Under Sunday the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hollibaugh, residing at Beam's Cove, Bedford county, was bitten on the hand by a dog. The hand became lockjaw, and the child died from that cause on Tuesday, May 18th, death came to her relief.

The largest flag pole in the United States is 165 feet long and thirty inches in diameter at the base. It will soon be erected at Somerset, Pa. Dr. Swanzlander is the owner of the pole, which cost him $1,000 to have it placed in position. A. J. The doctor, to whom it belongs, is a few days, and will be shipped to a few days, and will be shipped to a few days, and will be shipped to

MASON FOR FREE CUBA.

The Illinois Senator Made a Strong Speech.

FAVORS MORGAN'S RESOLUTION.

He Says the Republican Party Stands Pledged to Do Something For the Struggling Patriots — Hoar Speaks Against Granting Belligerent Rights.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Cuba has again occupied the foreground in the senate. It drew large crowds to the galleries and brought two notable speeches, the one by Mr. Mason (Ills.) in favor of the Morgan resolution, and the other by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) in opposition to it.

The Illinois senator pictured in fervid terms the distress in Cuba, dwelling particularly upon the starving condition of 800 United States citizens, as reported by the president, and called upon the senate to throw off its lethargy and pass the Morgan resolution.

Mr. Mason had several sharp tilts with Mr. Wellington (Md.), the latter protesting that he was being misrepresented. It led to considerable commotion in the galleries, during which Mr. Wellington declared that he could not be choked off by the rudeness of the galleries.

Mr. Hoar spoke in his usual calm and dignified style and took occasion to deride buncombe appeals to constituents and bragadoccio as to our national strength. Mr. Hoar's criticisms, although impersonal, were clearly aimed at Mr. Mason. Senators Gallinger (N. H.) and Hawley (Conn.) also spoke, the former for the resolution and the latter urging that the United States should not rush into war while our coast defenses are manifestly inadequate.

Senator Mason began with sarcastic reference to the "polite delays" of the senate, which had taken the place of the "cold game of filibuster." On one pretense or another, he said, the opposition to this resolution had succeeded in delaying action day after day. Day after day the American people had awaited that action, had expected that at least the barbarities of the Spaniard would be checked, until at last it seemed as though the voice of the American people was to remain silent while the "sale of girls, the murder of children and the barbarities which the Spaniard calls war" proceeds in Cuba.

The senator declared it was time to act, to carry out the platform of the Republican party, and to speak here and now in behalf of Cuba. Mr. Mason referred to "that splendid gentleman" in the presidential chair and to the president's Cuba message in proof of the serious condition prevailing in Cuba.

"Here is the proof," exclaimed the senator.

"In the communication of the president stating that 800 citizens of the United States have been forced into towns are destitute. Who forced them there? Was it the insurgents? Then there is war in Cuba. Was it the Spaniards? Then if there is not war there ought to be, and with us. Eight hundred Americans driven from home starving, and still some senators say it is not much of a war."

The senator said that with this statement that 800 Americans were suffering we passed a resolution in substance saying: "Please, kind Mr. Spaniard, let us bring home our Americans and protect them under our flag." And yet there is no war in Cuba.

"If 800 American citizens are being driven like swine," exclaimed Mr. Mason, "compelling us to send from our shore to protect them, if it is not war, what is it?"

Mr. Mason turned his attention to the remarks favorable to England made by Mr. Wellington (Md.) the day before. "Yes, we owe her (England) a good deal," declared Mr. Mason, "but we settled a good part of it at Bunker Hill."

The senator read newspaper extracts showing the condition of affairs in Cuba.

"Is that the kind of information," interjected Mr. Wellington, "that the senate of the United States is to have as a basis for a resolution of belligerency."

Mr. Mason replied that the senate must act on its best information, and when the Spaniard sells his daughter, murders his boy and conceals the facts the people must rely on the American correspondent to get at the facts. The senator paid a glowing tribute to those correspondents, some of whom had risked and given up their lives to present the facts to the American people. He referred to the death of Correspondent Crosby, who fell on the field during an engagement.

"And yet," suggested Mr. Gallinger, ironically, "there is no war in Cuba."

Referring to the Cuban plank in the St. Louis platform, he said:

"You remember how the great hall rang. The great, struggling, liberty-loving people of the world said at last the Republican party is on the high road to success. McKinley sure. Liberty for Cuba. The Republican party spoke, and from the days of Lincoln to the days of McKinley they have never stepped backwards from one plank of their platform, and they shall not do it now."

Mr. Mason closed as follows:

"Mr. President, no one fears war, but if to keep our promises with Cuba and protect her means war, let it come. If to protest against the butchery of women and children means war, let it come. If to defend the honest daughters of brave patriots means an insult to Spain and war, let it come and come quickly, for I tell you whether we speak or not the civilization of the Nazarene is upon us whether you sleep bound hand and foot by the rules of order, or whether you shall speak like American brave men, the march of the Nazarene is upon us, liberty shall prevail and the island of Cuba under the providence of God shall be free."

A Sharon Man's Report.

DETROIT, May 19.—According to the report of Supreme President P. D. Stratton of Sharon, Pa., the membership of the National Protected Home Circle has gained 7,000 since the last convention of the supreme circle of the order two years ago. This is a net increase of 35 per cent.

Ex-Senator McPherson Nearly Murdered.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Former United States Senator J. R. McPherson of New Jersey has had a narrow escape from being killed at his office in this city. William Von Aken attempted to shoot him and was prevented from doing so by Edward F. Low. An accomplice of Von Aken's escaped. Von Aken, who is partially blind, was arrested. Business differences.

A Murderer Sentenced.

LANCASTER, Wis., May 19.—Mark W. Townsend, who was arrested in Adams county, Wash., and brought to this place for trial on a charge of murdering his wife about eight years ago, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Boy Killed Four and Eloped.

MONCEOVA, Mexico, May 19.—Macedonio Fransto, the 17-year-old boy who murdered four persons here and then eloped with the daughter of a ranchman, has been captured in the mountains near Villaldama. The girl was with him.

A Royal Marriage.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, May 19.—Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, youngest brother of Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Princess Anna of Montenegro, a younger sister of the crown princess of Italy, have been married at the cathedral.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.

Officers Chosen by the Convention at Pittsburg—Treasurer's Report.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—The second day's session of the Women's Baptist Home Mission society opened at 9:15 a. m., in the Fourth Avenue Baptist church.

The committee on nominations made the following nominations:

General officers—President, Mrs. J. N. Crouse, 2231 Prairie avenue, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Miss M. G. Burdette, 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago; recording secretary, Mrs. W. E. Wamsley, Brooklyn; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Barber, 2411 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Vice presidents—Arizona, Mrs. Winfield Scott, Phoenix; California (southern), Mrs. J. F. Jackson, Station K, Los Angeles; children's vice president, Miss Louise Vickroy, 534 St. Paul's avenue, Los Angeles; Colorado, Mrs. F. I. Smith, 2631 Humboldt street, Denver; Illinois, Miss Ellen M. Sprague, 350 Marshfield avenue, Chicago; Indiana, Mrs Reuben Jeffery, 581 N. Capitol avenue, Indianapolis; Indian Territory, Mrs. J. S. Morrow, Atoka, Choctaw Nation; Iowa, Miss Laura Mason, 902 South Ninth street, Burlington; Kansas, Miss Mina S. Everett, 625 Harrison street, Topeka; Minnesota, Mrs. H. D. Gates, 114 Summit avenue, St. Paul; What I Can director, Mrs. Ida Altman, 1161 East Broad street, Elizabeth; New York, Mrs. Rachel B. Taylor, 1224 Dean street, Brooklyn; North Dakota, Mrs. M. F. Hall, 1425 Fourth avenue, S. Fargo; Ohio, Mrs. S. M. Fulton, 15 Washington avenue, Elyria; Oregon, Mrs. J. F. Watson, Portland; Pennsylvania, Miss Frances M. Schuyler, 617 Grace street, Williamsport; South Dakota, Mrs. Walter Ross, De Smet; Utah, Mrs. J. J. Corum, 13 Eagle Block, Salt Lake City; Washington (eastern district), Mrs. E. T. Trimble, Colfax; (western district), Mrs. S. W. Beaver, Burton; Miss Annie Beaven, assistant, Burton; West Virginia, Mrs, Anna Stone, Fairmont; Wisconsin, Mrs. L. Smith, Darlington; Wyoming, Mrs. J. O. Churchill, Cheyenne.

On motion the secretary cast the ballot for the officers named, who are the same as last year. This was done and the president, Mrs. J. N. Crouse, responded for the newly elected officers.

The treasurer's report was as follows: The report showed that $60,071.62 had been received from the various state organizations during the year. In addition to the amounts contributed there was received $3,089.96 for deficit of 1896, bringing the total receipts for the year up to $63,161.58. This, with a balance on hand of $2,095.10, brought the grand total to $66,156.68.

Of this sum the general disbursements amounted to $60,778.44. The liabilities consist of a $1,700 loan, emergency fund, $2,000. The debt at the close of the year was $7,200, not including the emergency fund of $1,500. On the total was paid during the last year $5,000, leaving a present deficit, less the amount of cash on hand, of $3,700.

SPANIARDS DINED CALHOUN.

The United States Commissioner Entertained in Fine Style at Havana.

HAVANA, May 19.—W. J. Calhoun, the special commissioner of the United States, who is investigating the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, has visited the Spanish Casino, which was decorated and illuminated in honor of the eleventh birthday of King Alphonso. Mr. Calhoun was accompanied by the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, Dr. Jose Congosto, the mayor of Havana, Senor Michael Diaz, and Dr. Jover, who acted as interpreter.

Mr. Calhoun admired the building and expressed appreciation of the courtesy with which he was received. After the guests and their hosts had partaken of refreshments, the secretary of the Casino toasted "peace for Cuba and sincere and unalterable friendship between the United States and Spain."

Dr. Jover then toasted "President McKinley" in English, which was responded to by Mr. Calhoun. The first words which the latter uttered on gaining his feet showed him to be an accomplished orator, as well as a discreet diplomat.

After some preliminary remarks of a complimentary nature Mr. Calhoun said that when he received his appointment to come to Cuba he formed the idea that he was going to a foreign country, but the hospitality he had met with in Spanish territory had made his residence here so pleasant that he began to believe himself among his own people, and yet was almost forgetting his own country while longing for the approach of peace and progress for Cuba.

THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION.

Humorously Threatened With Arrest if Night Sessions Are Held.

DETROIT, May 19.—Delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America were welcomed felicitiously by Mayor Maybury at the beginning of their sessions. He warned them, however, that if they persisted in night work that he would order the police to stop them.

President Garland responding said that a shorter workday was exactly what the association was after. "We try," said he, "to give the best that human hands and skill can give. We ask in return the best wage the employer can give us."

Routine business occupied the remainder of the session. The wage scale will be reported today and will then be discussed for a week or more. The attendance is larger than last year, about 150 delegates being present. Canada is not represented.

AMERICAN LADIES PRESENT.

Mrs. Hay Presented Them at a Royal Reception.

LONDON, May 19.—The Princess of Wales has held a drawing room at Buckingham palace in behalf of the queen.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the United States ambassador, presented Miss Helen Morton, daughter of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, in the diplomatic circle. Miss Morton wore white satin, embroidered with sprays of silver and trimmed with azaleas and snowballs.

In the general circle Mrs. Hay presented Miss Elsie French of New York, who was dressed in white satin embroidered with snowballs, with a train of white brocade lined with pale rose; Mrs. and Miss Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Vanbergen of New York.

Women Delegates Present.

TOLEDO, May 19.—At the United Brethren conference devotional exercises were led by C. C. Bell of Oregon. There were nine women delegates elected, but only six are present. Two of them are wives of delegates who are present, one the wife of a minister in the conference, Mrs. Geister of Muscatine, Ia., the wife of a merchant. Miss Dora Scott, daughter of a deceased minister, a teacher and stenographer; Miss Roark of Upper Wabash, a stenographer. They are accorded all the rights of delegates.

Colored Applicant Failed.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.—John Smith, the colored candidate for the naval academy, has failed in three out of four branches of the English examination. Under the rules of the academy he will be allowed a re-examination.

STATE ODD FELLOWS.

Their Convention In Session at Williamsport.

REBEKAHS ARE ALSO IN SESSION.

Reports Show Both Branches of the Order In Pennsylvania In Good Condition—Action on Constitution by the Ladies—News of the State.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 19.—The seventy-fourth annual session of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., opened in the Lycoming Opera House, with 1,000 delegates present, who represent 1,090 lodges throughout the state. The meeting was called to order by Grand Master Amos H. Hall of Philadelphia. Mayor Mansel delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Grand Master Hall.

The executive session that followed was taken up in the hearing of several reports. The statistics show that the present membership of the order in Pennsylvania is 107,872, which is an increase of 940 during the past year. The total amount disbursed for relief was $585,326.75, an increase of $22,272.98.

The state assembly, Daughters of Rebekah, opened their eighth annual session.

The report shows a present membership of 12,536, an increase of 1,532. Eighteen new lodges have been instituted during the year and four have surrendered their charters. The total of $5,044.06 was paid out for relief.

Amendments to the constitution were reported and adopted, being necessary to make that instrument conform to the charter which was granted to the state assembly at its session last year.

WHERE IS THE RIPPER BILL?

Senator Quay Only Seems to Know Its Fate—The Legislature.

HARRISBURG, May 19.—Conflicting stories are current about the ripper bill. Just who is right will not be known for a week or so. There is no doubt that Senator Quay can pass the ripper if he so desires, and there seems to be no doubt that he has made up his mind what he will do.

As the matter stands now the ripper is as dead as a doornail, and Quay is the only man who could resuscitate it, and it is doubtful if even he could pass the ripper clause.

There was not a large attendance when the senate was called to order. The first bill taken up was an act to provide for the better protection of female insane patients in transit, which was returned from the governor for amendment, and was passed finally.

The next bill was one of vital importance to the laboring men of the state as well as the corporations. It is entitled "an act to protect employes of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith." There is no question but that the corporations were opposed to the bill, but no fight was made on it as the bill passed unanimously. It is said that the corporations were positive the bill is unconstitutional and for that reason permitted it to pass.

A bill entitled "an act to authorize the issue and service of warrants of arrest on Sunday when complaint is made of certain violations of the liquor laws or of maintaining a disorderly house was also passed finally.

Senator Gibson's bill entitled "an act to require the use of automatic safety controllers on hoisting engines for the prevention of loss of life and limb of employes and other persons over hoisting or runaways in the shafts, slopes, strippings, quarries and mines, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, was called up on final passage. The bill was defeated once before for want of a constitutional majority.

The bill was defeated. It has been reconsidered once and is now dead.

The act to prohibit the public exhibition of photographic reproduction of prizefights failed for the want of a constitutional majority.

Mr. Kennedy called up senate bill 398, which permits county commissioners to authorize the construction of roads for the use of bicycles. Mr. Kennedy explained that the people of Allegheny county favored good roads and bicycles. Senator Flinn also spoke in favor of the bill, and it passed finally.

The final adjournment and the measures to be passed before that time were the subject of conference at the executive mansion last night.

The final adjournment was figured at about June 17. It may be a week later, but an effort will be made to prevent this. Night sessions of the house will begin next week.

The Keator ballot reform bill was killed on third reading in the house.

The house, after two hours' debate, adopted the report of its committee on elections, unseating Robert L. Roberts as the member from the Third Philadelphia district and seating Oscar P. Saunders, the anti-combine candidate at the fall election. The vote was 103 to 53.

Two reform bills endorsed by the last two state Republican conventions were reported from committee. They are the non-political assessment and non-interference measures. The former was amended to allow voluntary contributions.

KENTUCKY SENATORS QUARRELED.

Holloway Tried to Strike Bronston and the Latter Used His Tongue.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 19.—The silver Democratic minority with possession of the senate, Goebel in the chair and Bronston an the floor, held the floor through an eight-hour session and promises to continue it until the end of the present session on Friday. The Gold Democratic-Republican majority of each house is still determined that the fusion bill shall pass the senate at least, and that it shall go through both houses this summer if there is any way to persuade or force the governor to recall the session.

Senator Holloway, a Gold Democrat, tried to strike Senator Bronston, the Silver Democrat who is holding the floor, and while he was being held away from him Bronston said: "Damn you and your demands," and then: "Turn him loose. I dare you to lay your hand on me, you cowardly whelp."

Had to Call the Police.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 19.—The third annual convention of the Afro-American Republican League of Pennsylvania is in session here, and was characterized by such disorder that the police had to be called in. This was a consequence of the bitter contest for the presidency between the present incumbent, Blackwell of Steelton, and First Vice President Catlin of Monongahela City.

Medical Men Meet.

PITTSBURG, May 19.—The State Medical society's forty-seventh annual convention opened successfully yesterday morning at the Alvin theater. About 400 delegates attended, which number was swelled during the day and continued to increase last night.

Argued In Behalf of Corbett.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate committee on privileges and elections has heard an argument by Attorney C. E. S. Woods of Portland, Or., in support of the claim of Hon. H. W. Corbett to a seat in the senate, to succeed Senator Mitchell under the appointment of the governor of Oregon, but the committee took no action.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Annual Conference, Preceding the Assembly, In Session.

WARSAW, Ind., May 19.—The annual conference of the board of foreign missions with the chairmen of the synodical and presbyterial committees and representatives of the woman's boards, which is held in connection with the one hundred and ninth general assembly, is holding its session on the Winona assembly grounds. Rev. Frank F. Ellenwood, D. D., L. D., presiding.

Rev. Cleland B. McAfee, Ph. D., of Park college, Missouri, Rev. Duncan Brown, D. D., of Larko, Mo., and Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., of Chefoo, China, were on the programme.

DR. BRIGGS' SMART DAUGHTER.

First Union Girl Graduate and Took High Honors.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The first woman to be graduated by the faculty of Union Theological seminary received her diploma last night at the sixty-first annual anniversary and commencement of that institution. The interest in the event was doubled by the graduate being Emily Grace Briggs, daughter of Prof. C. A. Briggs, who was suspended by the general assembly after a trial for heresy in 1894.

Miss Briggs, who is in her 21st year, carried off the honors passing all the men.

Cancer Cured by Prayer.

CLETELAND, May 19.—Mrs. Joseph Morris of Ashtabula has suffered several years with a cancer. Two weeks ago she was at the point of death, when she was induced to try faith cure. She applied to Zion church in Chicago for treatment. The people wrote her at what hour each day they would offer prayer for her and instructed her to pray simultaneously, which she did. Mrs. Morris avers that her pains ceased with the first prayer and never returned, and in a few weeks' time the cancerous growth went away. The patient is now able to take her meals at the table.

United Brethren Church Conference.

CANTON, O., May 19.—The general conference of the United Brethren in Christ is being held in a country church east of this city and is being attended by a large number of delegates, including 34 Pennsylvanians and the bishops of the church. The sect is very similar to the Dunkards. The men wear semi-clerical garb and the women Quaker-like gowns of somber black. They are a picturesque group. The men in greeting each other embrace and kiss. Formal handshaking is the greeting of the women.

Suspected of Destroying Body.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Additional developments in the murder mystery surrounding the death of Mrs. Louisa Luetgert, the imprisoned sausage manufacturer's wife, have led to the firm belief that if Luetgert killed her he did so without any help. The vats are being examined, in one of which Mrs. Luetgert's body is supposed to have been destroyed.

Elected a College President.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—At a recent meeting of the Methodist board of Freedmen's Aid society Rev. Dr. C. M. Melden of Brocton, Mass., was elected president of Clark university at Atlanta. Dr. Melden has not yet accepted, but he is expected in Atlanta today to look over the field and then signify his acceptance or declination.

Scotch-Irish Congress Postponed.

CHATTANOOGA, May 19.—The Scotch-Irish congress, which was to have been held in Detroit, June 10-13, has been postponed because of unavoidable delay in making certain necessary arrangements. It is not probable now, says the secretary, that the congress will be held until fall.

A Compliment to Morss.

PARIS, May 19.—A deputation representing the American chamber of commerce in Paris has presented to Samuel E. Morss, the retiring consul general, an illuminated address and a large silver repousse vase bearing allegorical figures.

Foster's Trip For the Seals.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General John W. Foster, the special agent of the department of state, charged with the negotiations concerning the seal fisheries, will sail tomorrow for England. It is the purpose of General Foster to expedite the negotiations with the British government. He will extend his journey to St. Petersburg to deal directly with the Russian government.

Silver Men Sail For Orient.

BOISE CITY, May 19.—Ex-Senator Dubois, Senators Cannon and Pettigrew will sail July 2 for China and Japan. It is understood they go to study the financial question from the oriental standpoint.

Twelve Firemen Burned.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Twelve firemen were frightfully burned by the explosion of a tank containing 80 gallons of gasoline in the grocery of W. H. Manley in Forty-third street.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 18.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 89@90c; No. 2 red, 87@88c; spring wheat, 86@87c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 30@30½c; No. 2 shelled, 30@30½c; high mixed shelled, 28½@29c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@27c; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra extra No. 3 white, 23½@24½c; light mixed, 23@23½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $12.00@12.50; No. 2 do, $10.00@10.50; packing, $6.00@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.75@8.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 6½@75c per pair; live chickens, small, 50@60c; springers, 70@80c; dressed, 10@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 15½16c per pound; live turkeys, 9@10c per pound; dressed, 13@14c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 17c; extra creamery, 15½@16c; Ohio fancy creamery, 13½@14½c; fancy country roll, 10@11c; low grade and cooking, 5@9c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 10½@11c; Ohios, full cream, new make, 9½@10c; new Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; limburger, new, 8@8½c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11@11½c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, in large lots, 9@9½c; in a jobbing way, 10@10½c; selected, fancy stock, 10½@11c.

PITTSBURG, May 18.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market strong. We quote following prices: Prime, $5.10@5.25; good, $4.75@4.90; tidy, $4.40@4.65; good butchers, $4.25@4.40; fair, $3.90@4.10; heifers, $3.80@4.25; bulls, stags and cows, $2.40@3.75; common to good fat oxen, $2.00@4.10; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00; fresh cows and springers, $30.00@50.00.

HOGS—Receipts, of hogs on Monday liberal; market dull and lower. Today receipts light. Prime medium, $3.80@3.85; best Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; heavy, $3.70@3.80; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@3.75; pigs, $3.75@3.80; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Thirty cars on sale on Monday; market dull and fully 25c lower on sheep, steady on lambs. Receipts today light; market steady. We quote prices as follows: Choice, $4.15@4.20; good, $4.00@4.10; fair, $3.55@3.80; common, $2.80@3.40. Lambs—Choice, $5.00@5.15; common to good, $4.40@4.85; spring lambs, $5.00@6.50; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, May 18.

HOGS — Market dull and lower at at $3.00@3.70.

CATTLE—Market firm at $2.85@4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.75@4.65. Lambs, steady at $3.50@5.00.

NEW YORK, May 18.

WHEAT—Spot market weak.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 37½c.

OATS—Spot market quiet; No. 2, 29c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 11@12c, dressed weight; sheep, 12@13½c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef at 9@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Market quiet for sheep, steady for yearlings and lower for lambs. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; yearlings, $4.80@5.25; lambs, $6.00@6.15½.

HOGS—Market steady at $2.90@4.30.

GAZE ON THIS AND THEN ON THAT!

If you value money call and examine our line of Spring and Summer Clothing made expressly for us and which we will sell you for less money than those people who are advertising Clothing at less than

HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not bought from Tom, Dick and Harry but from first class Clothing manufacturers where every garment is closely inspected before leaving their establishment.

The stock is complete—not made up of odds and ends but of fresh, clean stock.

Study the price list, bring it with you and come expecting more for your money than you would get from SNIDE firms traveling about from place to place with a line of shoddy stuff.

WHAT SPEAKS BETTER THAN PRICES?

Men's Clothing Department.

Union Cassimere Suit, single breasted. This is not a $9.00 suit reduced to $3.98 but it is a suit generally advertised at $2.50 and $3.00, which we sell at $2.00.

Good Substantial Wear-Giving Suit, not a $14.00 suit reduced to $3.65, but a good suit, we offer at $2.50.

Elegant Cheviot Suits, black and mixed colors, Sacks, not a $16.50 suit reduced to $5.35, but we will give you selection from several different styles at $3.75 and $4.50.

Corkscrew, Diagonal and Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Sacks and Cutaways, not reduced from $18.00 and $20.00 to $7.30, but a suit we have been selling all spring at $6.50 and $7.00.

Fine Clay Worsted and Thibets, guaranteed all wool, not reduced from $28.00 to $9.60, but have been selling them right along at $7.00 and $8.00.

Evening Suits of the very finest materials, and Custom-Made, the regular price never was from $18.00 to $37.00, but has been sold all spring at $6.50 to $12.00.

Men's Working Pants from 45c. to 90c.

Children's Suits, 75c. up.

Make No Mistake. Keep Your Eye on Your Pocketbook.

J. B. Wilbur & Son.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

It Will Cure COLD IN HEAD

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. nov.10-94-1y

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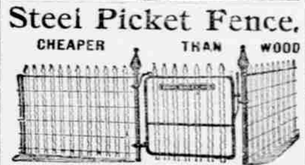
CHEAPER THAN WOOD



The above cut shows Picket Fence with Gate. [This is not a cutting] can be used on Iron or Wood Posts. When writing for prices give Quantity, Number of Gates, Double and Single, Wanted. We also manufacture heavy Iron Fencing, Crestings, Finials Fittings, Fire Escapes and FIRE ESCAPES, Cellar Doors, and Railings, Brass and Iron Grills, WIRE DOOR AND WINDOW SCREENS, and all kinds of WIRE WORK.

TAYLOR & DEAN,
'01, 203 & 205 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
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TO MAKE MONEY

and enjoy it, one must first have good health.

LAXA TEA

cleanses the system, aids digestion, cures constipation and sick headache. Pleasant to take, does not gripe. For sale by all your druggists, 10c and 25c. Samples free. Manufactured by THE JOHN H. HULL CO., Warren, Pa.. 3 12 97

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Located on Centre street near O'Hara's Livery office. Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done in the neatest and best manner. A share of your patronage solicited.

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FAT FOLKS reduced from 15 to 25 lbs per month by a harmless treatment by practicing physician of 20 years' experience. No bad effects or detention from business. No starving, wrinkles or flabbiness. Improves general health and beautifies complexion. Physicians and society ladies indorse it. Thousands cured. DR. SNYDER, McVicker's Theater, CHICAGO, ILL., 26 1902 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY. oct25.95 1y

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.

April 16 '79 1y

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Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

(Jan)

MUST BE SOLD!

IF YOU VALUE MONEY

Don't fail to visit the Great Manufacturer's Clothing Sale which takes place in the large store room, BEILSTEIN BUILDING, 516 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA., between Franklin Street, next door to W. B. Dibert's Hardware House, and lasts 10 days only.

$127,000 Wholesale Stock Fine Tailor Made Clothing for Men, Boys and Children all made expressly for this Spring and Summer to be sold at retail at less than half the cost of manufacture.

This is the stock of Nathan, Stern & Co., large wholesale clothing manufacturers of 113 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., who have pursued their usual custom of manufacturing a large and varied stock of Spring and Summer Suits, Overcoats and Pants for Men, Boys and Children. The stock is completely made up and only two-thirds of it is sold. The salesmen were all over the United States during October, November and December supplying the needs of the retailers. Thus two-thirds of the stock was disposed of. Since then the salesmen have been discharged, the branch offices in New York, Milwaukee, Chicago and Boston have been closed and the remaining third of the stock, amounting to $137,000 is being offered to the public and will be sold within 10 days without regard to cost or value. It's cash they want and cash they must have, no matter how great the sacrifice.

This house is known throughout this country for its high standard of Tailor-Made Clothing adapted only for the best trade. The stock consists of thousands of Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats for Men, thousands of Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats for Boys, thousands of Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats for Children, thousands of Tailor-Made Pantaloons for Men and Boys. All made expressly for this season's trade. No old stock, but all strictly this season's productions.

Recollect Sale Commences Thursday, May 20, 1897, at 9 a. m., and Ends Saturday, May 29.

516 Main Street, Beilstein Building.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NOTICE.—This building has been leased for 10 days. No goods sold nor anyone allowed on premises until date of sale.

This Sale will last but 10 Days, No More, No less.

Positively no misrepresentations will be permitted, and all sales made satisfactory to the purchaser. In order to show what Gigantic Bargains will be offered, a few prices are mentioned, and remember there are 5,000 different bargains that we cannot mention.

Study the Pricelist, bring it with you, come expecting more for your money than you ever got before.

WHAT SPEAKS BETTER THAN PRICES.

MENS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

	OUR PRICE.
Union Cassimere, Single and Double-Breasted, regular price, $9.00	$ 2.98
Good Substantial Wear-Giving Business Suits, regular price, $14.00, for	3.65
Elegant Cheviot Suits, Black and Mixed colors, Sacks, round and square cut, regular price, $16.50	5.35
Regulation Heavy Blue G. A. R. Suit, regular price $18.00	3.75
Corkscrew, Diagonal and Fancy Mixed Worsted Sacks and Cutaways, regular price $18.00 and $20.00, for	7.30
Blue and Black Pilot Beaver and Fine Whip-Cord Suits, regular price $23.00	8.30
Fine Clay Worsted and Thibets, regular price $28.00, now	9.60
Evening Suits of the very Finest Materials and Custom Made, regular price, $18.00 to $37.00, now	$6.85 to $13.75

MEN'S PANTS DEPARTMENT.

Men's Good Working Pants' regular price, $1.50, for	75c
Worsted Pants, regular price, $2.50 and $3.00, for	$1.25
Cheviot and Cassimere Pants, regular price $3.00, for	1.75
Men's Fine Dress Pants, regular price $4.00 to $6.00, now	2.98

YOUTHS' SUITS.

Youth's Cassimere and Worsted Suits regular price $5, for	$ 2.98
Youth's Extra Fine Dress Suits, in Cheviots, Fine Worsteds and Fancy Cashmeres, regular price $7.00 to $8.00, now	3.98

5,000 Pairs Boy's Knee Pants, 17c.
SIZES 4 TO 14 YEARS.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

All the New and Noby Patterns, Single and Double Breasted, Good School Suit, regular price $2.00, now	$ 1.00
Noby Dress Suit, regular price $3.00, now	1.50
Fine Dress Suits in Fancy Cassimeres and Worsteds, regular price, $4.00 to $9.50, our price	$1.98 to $4.98

This Clothing House also had a very successful Custom Department, and accumulated a few elegant Suits returned for one or another. If you can be fitted you can secure a fine suit at less than cost of material alone. The stock includes a great many extra size garments. Stout men can be suited at boy prices.

Make No Mistake. Keep Your Eye on the Yellow Sign.

And be sure you are at the right place, as we are in dead earnest about giving you goods at less than one-half their actual cost. Come yourself and tell all your friends.

MOTHERS WILL DO WELL TO COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

This a bona fide Manfacturers Sale. To accommodate everybody, store will remain open every evening until 9:30 P. M. Saturdays until 11 P. M. Car fare paid to out-of-town purchasers.

N. B.—Merchants sold only in the forenoon and for cash.

REMEMBER WE HAVE NO BRANCH STORES IN THIS CITY.

R. L. JOHNSTON. M. J. BUCK. A. W. BUCK.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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EBENSBURG, - - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

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Carrolltown Bank,

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General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS

Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS

Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS

Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate.

DRAFTS

Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS

Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended.

Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

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OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

THE KEELEY CURE

Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened up on them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks' course of treatment at the

PITTSBURG KEELEY INSTITUTE,
No. 4216 Fifth Avenue,

restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

Aug 2 94

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Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Centre street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited.

F. X. FEES.

Owens & Makin,

BUTCHERS,

All kinds of the Best Meat from selected stock kept at their Daily Meat Market on High Street, Ebensburg. Give us a call.

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